Ourselves.

The patrons of the Sentinel already understand that the Editor is at Washington attending to his duties as a member of Congress. This position gives him many advantages in communicating to them the latest intelligence from the Capitol, in watching the various moves on the political chess board, and in predicting the effect of each move up on the final result of the game. With these advantages he, on the other hand, labors under the disad- From Our Washington Correspondentvantage of his absence from the place of publication, and his consequent inability to say anything upon half. He will do right.

From the Copper Regions.

The Cincinnati Gazette says the propeller Napoleon returned to the Sault Ste Marie, the 23d ult., bringing the first news from the mining region of Lake superior this season; and this news is confined to the south shore, leaving "Isle Royale" and the north shore yet to be heard from.

The mining operations on the south shore have been prosecuted with energy and success the past winter. The Minesota, Adventure, Douglass Houghton, Algonquin, North American and North West Companies are reported as "opening rich" and producing copper in great abundance. Many of these "diggins" give sure indications of rivaling the "Cliff Mine." The usual amount of copper has been obtained at the Cliff the past winter, and more than a thousand tons will be shipped from that mine alone this season.

This remote mineral region has been, thus far, explored and developed at heavy expense, and with an untiring energy deserving of a rich reward; and we are pleased to notice, that from the region heard from, the most sanguine anticipations are more than real-

We confidently believe that this copper and iron region upon Lake Superior is far more valuable to the people of this country, individually and collectively, than the golden regions of California.

The Algonquin and Douglass Houghton companies mentioned above, are adjoining the section of mineral land owned by the Indianapolis company, which they have purchased from the General Government. Mr. James Yandes one of the Directors of the Indianapolis company, left this place a short time since for Lake Superior and will make some experiments on the Indianapolis section, on which there are seven veins of copper, before his return.

Senatorial Delegates,

which recently nominated candidates for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, that the law authorizing and regulating the election and organization of ties, there should be candidates nominated and elected as senatorial and as represestative Delegates.

To comply with the requisitions of the law, it becomes necessary to select one of the candidates on each of the tickets as a senatorial Delegate; which By playing double, he got into the Presidency, and duty will be performed by the Central Committees of the old man thinks what has once been done can be the Democratic and Whig parties; and when the ar- done again. The administration is a dead thing, and rangement is made, it will be by them announced.

WHITE, PULASKI AND BENTON COUNTIES .- JONA-THAN HARBOTT, Esq. of White county has been nominated by the above counties as a candidate for Representative Delegate to the Convention. A friend writing to the editor of the Pharos says, that "the Convention was of the right kind. There was a very large turn out from the three counties represented,-Polaski alone had 39 delegates in attendance. I am happy to say that notwithstanding the warm attachment which the delegates evinced towards their respective candidates, nothing but the best spirit and harmony prevailed. The Convention was one of the best I ever attended, and judging from the feeling which prevailed, you may look for the election of our candidate by an overwhelming majority.

Our candidate, Jonathan Harbolt, is a plain, practical man-personally popular at home, and one well calculated to make friends abroad."

The writer then asks, "won't that do ?" We answer, certainly it will, and we invite the attention of our Hancock and Madison county friends to behold, "How good and pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Shook for Representative.

Democrat, in reference to the August election. Al- nothing narrow, mean or sectional about it. though the allusions are somewhat local in their character, yet they will suit almost any county. It is only in union that the Democracy have strength. We are happy to say, that in only two or three counties in the United States' Senate, on the compromise bill, serious results to the Democratic cause. These can have voted so as to obey the instructions of our last and we hope will be soon remedied. Elkhart, one of Legislature. In the House of Representatives in the strongest Democratic counties in the State, last | the Indiana Legislature, forty democrats voted against year sent a whig to the Legislature on a local ques- the instructions-every whig voted for them. We tion. We are happy to find that such will not be the trust the Indiana Journal will be satisfied, although

The candidates of your choice are in the field. They are all good men, competent men, honest men, faithful men- ate, on the 5th inst., from the Cincinnati Gazette: couched in ambush, only awaiting to steal the march upon mony and unanimity of feeling that now exists among you. It is by such means, and such only, that the Whigs ever exbond of union among themselves, and no code of principles to commend them to the confidence and support of the hon-est yeomany of our country, it is by sowing the seeds of Shields, Smith, Spruance, Upham, Walker, Webster, dissension among their opponents—by catering to the treachery of disappointed political aspirants, and by imposition upon the confidence of the masses that they seek for political aggrandizement. Make up your minds, fellow Democrats, at once, not to be thwaited from your purpose, to yield

The Logansport Phares of the 12th instant says, that arrangements have been made with the Michigan Central Railroad Company for the sale at this place of tickets on their road and boats. The passage from Niles to Buffalo now costs \$9 20. Tickets Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Se-

Indiana Sentinel.

Published by Austin H. Brown.]

WASHINGTON CITY, June 6, 1850. The weather is hot, and Congress like a great subjects of a local character, either general or politi- Anaconda drags its ponderous self slowly along. The cal. But our readers will be gratified to learn that House will commence voting on the California bill on we have procured the invaluable services of NATHAN- Tuesday next, in the mean time, until that hour ar-IEL BOLTON, Esq., as local Editor, who will take rives, nothing will be done, but to talk of the blesscharge of that department until our return. The ings or the horrors of slavery. Congress seems people of Indiana know Mr. Bolton. It is therefore sick and tired of the question-members refuse to lisunnecessary for us to make any promises on his be- ten to speeches, the fiery Southerner pours out the vials of his wrath in an empty hall; and the more demure abolitionist from the North, puts his hand upon his abdomen and in his heart thanks Heaven that he is not as other men, and then with a still small voice he speaks not to the House but to his brethren and sisters whose views he represents-the real Mrs. Partingtons of the north, who believe that the Southern slaveholders are cannibals, and that the black ducks. spoken of as such a great delicacy in that benighted country, are nothing more nor less than negro babies. The Senate are more industrious; they meet at 11, and sit till 5. They will endeavor to pass the Compromise bill before the voting commences in the House. It is the most difficult question which mortal man ever encountered. It raises its hideous form everywhere; stops the wheels of Government and checks all useful Legislation. A few days since a bill came up creating the office of Surveyor General for Oregon and granting bounty lands to actual settlers. The members of the House seemed generally rejoiced to find a measure for their action, in which there were no niggers But Giddings of Ohio soon got the floor, and made a violent and abusive speech against the South, and all in the North, who refused to put a negro on an equality with a white man.

something can be done to quiet agitation, Congress may as well adjourn, for nothing can be done. A great majority of both Houses are in favor of admitting California as an independent measure, unconnected with anything else; yet, whilst they are in favor of this messure, they know that one fifth of the members present, under the rules of the House, can and will defeat, to the end of the Congress, any such measure unless its admission settles the whole ques-Many of the counties, in this State, in making their tion. Then there are the Southern disunionist and nominations, have made no distinction between Sena- the northern abolitionist uniting to defeat any meastorial and Representative Delegates. This is about ure of Compromise, or, as father Ritchie calls it, Adto be remedied in some of the counties. The Lafay- justment. It is the only political capital they have left, to trade upon. Settle the question, calm the "It was not understood by either of the Coventions mad waves of agitation, and, like Othello, their occupation will be gone. Then, there is the President, who stands committed to the south and the north. that body, required that in every Senatorial District Somebody was cheated in his election, and he is deof the State, whether composed of one or more countermined not to show his hand, and then the cheated party will never be any wiser as to the fraud. "If Ignorance is Bliss, then 'tis folly to be Wise:" If I have not quoted right I have got the idea at least. if the slave agitation is kept up, the whigs, who now

This drew out sundry replies from the Southern chiv-

alry, and the day was taken up in discussion, and the

bill which was one of much importance failed to pass.

So it is with everything else. An appropriation bill

can't pass without a nigger discussion, and unless

galvanise it into life. Then there is Colonel Benton, "solitary and alone," quarreling about "Goat's wool." No one agrees with him. He is in favor of all the measures in the Compromise bill, but wishes them made separate and independent propositions. In a parliamentary view he is certainly right, but, in the end, the result will be precisely the same. Henry Clay, Chairman of the committee of thirteen,-the Napoleon of Compromises, the man who always succeeds, except when he is a candidate for the Presidency, is marshalling his hosts. He never speaks without attracting the attention of the Senate. He pursues his favorite subject with an energy that never tires. Now in his 74th year, yet he has all the vigor and fire of his vouth. Although surrounded by difficulties; the object of hate and bitterness of the administration; opposed by the tools of the President-the office-holders and the office-seekers-I believe his measure will eventually succeed, and give peace and quiet to the country.

surround its bier, hope it may be made the battery to

The Senate have, on two propositions, voted down the Wilmot Proviso. The Indiana Senators, Whitcomb and Bright, acting under Legislative instructions, RIPLEY COUNTY .- The Democratic Convention of voted for the Proviso. This was right. They were Ripley county has nominated Col. Thomas Smith bound to obey or resign-but they will vote for the and James H. Chavens as condidates for the Con- bill, and not suffer it to be defeated; nor will they nid vention, H. L. GRAY for Senator, and LUTHER this Galphin administration in a triumph. Mr. Dunham, one of the members from Indiana, a few days since, made a very able speech on the question. It We particularly invite the attention of our readers was his first effort, and did him great credit. It was to the following well-timed remarks of the Goshen a conservative non-intervention, and national speech-

XAVIER.

It will be perceived by the following votes taken are there any difficulties from which we apprehend that our Senators, Messrs. Whitcomb and Bright, case this year. The Democrat speaks to the voters it now endorses Gen. Taylor's plan of non-action. We take the following synopsis of votes in the Sen-

and last but not least, they are Democratic. They are your | The first amendment in order, was that proposed candidates, and they look to you for support in the coming contest, and it is upon you they depend for their success on the first Monday in August. Buckle on your armor. The Democratic shield is abundantly able to ward off the poisoning that the restrictions imposed upon the territorial hope that your battery is inviscible to the combined assaults legislatures, not to pass any laws on the subject of Whige and factionists, even in Elkhart. The enemy is slavery, should not be so construed as to forbid them you, should you be found testing in confident security. Al- from passing laws protecting "the rights of properthough no sectional question can, by any possibility, be ty." And Mr. Chase moved that this amendment sprung upon you, to divide your strength, and thus secure, as in the case of last August, the election of a Whig yet every should not be construed so as to authorize the ineffort will be brought to bear to distract and disturb the har- troduction of slavery. And this was voted down by

pect to ride into power. Disgusted with and ashamed of their leader, Old Zack—utterly repudiating, as they do, the great "Embodiment of Whiggery" himself—having no common setts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglass, Felch,

your cordial, unanimous, triumphant support to the ticket this day presented to you, and victory, the result of "eternal vigilance," will again perch upon our banners.

Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Soule, Sturgeon, Vigilance," will again perch upon our banners.

The next vote was on Mr. Davis' amendment, and it was voted down by this vote:

YEAS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickenson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King,

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 20, 1850.

Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Upham, Walker Web-

Senator Seward then offered the following amend-

. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, other-

The question on the amendment of Mr. Seward Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Shields, Upham, Whitcomb, Walker-23.

NAYS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickenson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, oote, Houston, Hunter, Jones. King, Mangum, Ma-

Senator Berrien offered the following amendment: "But no law shall be passed interfering with the rimary disposal of the soil, nor establishing or proibiting African slavery."

And it was adopted by the following vote: YEAS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, lorland, Butler, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickenson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hun-Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Webster, Yulee-30.

NAYS - Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Mass., Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of pursuit. He traced them as far as Laurel, in Frank-Iowa, Douglass, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Mil- lin county, but could then obtain no further informaler, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Underwood, Upham, Walker, Whitcomb-27.

Senator Hale offered an amendment to the section, by adding, after the word "propibiting," the words "or allowing," which was voted down by 36 to 21. Mr. Chase then moved to amend by striking out

the words "or prohibiting Africans," which was not

Mr. Douglass moved to strike out all in relation to slavery, viz. the words, "nor establishing or prohibiting African slavery," which was lost by a vote

of 33 to 21. Mr. Walker farther moved to amend the section by adding after the word "slavery" these words, "and that peon slavery is forever abolished and prohibited." The reader will understand that "peon servitude" exists by virtue of the control of the individual-a kind of modified form of imprisonment for debt. This amendment was not disposed of when the Senate adjourned.

tion policy of General Taylor, it is reposing on the Crocker, who appeared in behalf of the negroes, but great and exciting question of the day. The princi- Michigan and there was no certificate of the right of ple of non-action, carried out in practice, seems to ownership having been proven in that State. The suit the editor of the Journal most admirably. Under judge deciding that this was necessary, liberated the it he will not be compelled, as heretofore, to shift his negroes. Norris, anticipating this decision, had ground, almost every week, to suit circumstances. procured a writ to take the negroes, from the clerk of He will not one week be for General Taylor, and the the Circuit Court, and as soon as the decision was next say, that a regard for Whig principles forbids pronounced attempted to take possession of them, his nomination. He will not say, in one number, as when a scene of great confusion ensued. The Kenhe did immediately after Corwin's anti-Mexican-war tucky party were armed with pistols and bowie and anti-American speech,-where he invoked the knives, and the crowd with canes and clubs. After bloody hands, to hospitable graves,-that it was a the jail of the county, by the sheriff, for safe-keepfixed fact that Tom Corwin would be the next Presi- ing. dent and in the next number throw up his cap for one of the heroes of that war. Non-action will save him the Kentucky party, which it was alleged by the a great deal of anxiety and trouble. In consequence plaintiff's counsel, were for the purpose of aiding in of this silence we are impelled, in order to accommo- the ultimate rescue of the negroes. The negroes date our Whig friends, to copy some articles from were demanded of the sheriff by Norris; but he was Whig papers, so that they may see how matters are refused possession, as in the meantime a second writ progressing at Washington. As a matter of course of habeas corpus had been issued, on which the newe do not always subscribe to everything published groes were, in the end, discharged-Norris not apby whig writers; but the following letter to the New pearing on the second trial. The first trial was had York Tribune of a late date, contains many sugges- on Friday after on, and the negroes were finally tions worthy of consideration. We are every day liberated on the next Monday morning. During the more and more impressed with the idea, that it is the time intervening, it was in evidence that from sevenduty of the great West to settle this question :

The Compromise--Affairs in New Mexico-The Nashville Convention, &c. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 5.

One of the evils which Mr. Clay at an early period in this session clearly foresaw would befall the country in the event of the "non-action" policy being enforced; and which he provided against in his resolutions of adjustment, is now at our door. The authorities of Texas, and the freemen of New Mexico, have already become em- decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, broiled in a personal collision, regarding the question of jurisdiction over the soil, and the effusion of blood has only been prevented by the interposition of the strong was applicable to the case. That the writ of habeas arm of the military force of the United States. This corpus was proper and was at all times allowable; policy, which we were assured with honeyed words, was to still the turbulence of excitement, so far as Slavery and the Territories were concerned, has become exploded; of ownership. That being admitted, the slaves and it is now conceded, that not only legislative interference, but interference of the most prompt nature is de-manded, in order to save both the sacrifice of life, and the propagation of slavery over a large portion of territo- cision of the Supreme Court of the United States ry now exempt from that plague. Col. Washington gives when it was given; but he was now bound to carry but a gloomy account of the state of public feeling in Santa Fe, and it is neither to be disguised or denied, but what the inhabitants of New Mexico feel as though they that Norris had given his negroes liberty to come had been abandoned by our Government, to whom alone they have to look for protection. Had an adjustment been perfected the third month of the session, upon the was not proven to the satisfaction of the jury. Had basis of Mr. Clay's propositions, this new and embarass- this been the case, Norris could not have had the ading difficulty would have been avoided, and the country would have found that repose which will inevitably be denied, so long as the Territories are left without governments, and the remaining issues of the slavery controversy are undisposed of. I have my own opinion as to the effect this late intelligence from New Mexico will have in determining the pending controversy, which I Jernegan and Marshall made a most able defence. will give you. So far as the extreme Southern men, as well as the ultraists of the North are concerned, it will make each faction the more unreasonable in their demands, and the less inclined to accommodate their ultra views to snything that is likely to satisfy the great body citizens of the South should complain of injustice of the people. But with the conservative portions of both parties, and more especially with the Senators and Representatives from the North Western States, the influence will be a beneficial and salutary one. They will feel the necessity of exercising the balance of power they hold between the two violent extremes of the Union : and their strength will ultimately be so disposed of as to carry any measure that will settle not only the boundary controversy, but all the other issues which are embraced in the Report of the Committee of Thirteen. It may of many of the citizens of South Bend, in consebecome necessary to modify some provisions of the adustment, in the manner hinted at by Mr. Douglas in the senate a day or two since, so as to secure the united support of the entire Northwest, and if so, such modification have no doubt, will be made. The ultra Southern Senators have thus far rejected all efforts of the friends of the adjustment to meet them upon anything like just and sustainable terms; they berefore cannot complain, if terms hereafter should be made that will meet the appropriate the present of the damages awarded. tion and support of the Senators and Representatives from the valley of the Mississippi. Every mail from the will be very great.
West, comes freighted with letters to members and others,
A motion has been urging the settlement of the controversy upon the basis of the Committee's plan, rather than the excitement should be longer prolonged, and the country kept in a state of uncertainty and convulsion. This is perceptibly having its influence, and to me, it is a plain indication that after all the croakings to the contrary, some plan of

of opinion among the Delegates as to the Committee's

Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, the responsibility with them that they would, withou such action of the Convention, have to assume entirely before the country, for procrastinating the agitano through a defeat of any adjustment. Yours, CL10.

Important Decision.

The suit of John Norris, of Boone county, Kenvise than by conviction for crime, shall ever be al- tucky, vs. Leander B. Newton, E. B. Crocker and lowed in either of said Territories of Utah and New seven others, for the recovery of damages for aiding and abeting the escape of slaves, after more than : week's investigation before the Circuit Court of the was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows: United States, was determined on Wedne-day last in YEAS-Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, favor of the plaintiff. A verdict of two thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars was given by the Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglass, Felch, eight hundred and fifty-six dollars was given by the Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Seward, jury against the defendants, as the value of the slaves

and other damages. This suit has elicited considerable interest, and was decided, mainly under a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Prig, where on, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, the Court takes the ground that the owner of a slave Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Webster, has the right, under the Constitution and act of Congrees, to capture his property in a free State and take it from thence without going before a State Court and obtaining a certificate.

On this trial it was proved that the four negroes,

claimed by Norris, were captured in the State of Michigan. They had absconded from their master, in Boone county, Kentucky, in October, 1846. That he immediately, on the next morning after their ester, Jones, King, Maugum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, cape, went in pursuit of them. He proved by two or three witnesses that he was their owner and had been for a number of years. After scarching for his negroes between one and two months he abandoned the tion as to the route they had taken. Last fall he received information that they had fled to Michigan and settled in a neighborhood in Cass county, where it is estimated, by witnesses, that about one thousand negroes reside. He took some five or six persons with him, and, in the night, captured his negroes in Michigan, and immediately proceeded on his journey homeward to Kentucky. After passing through South Bend, and at a distance of a mile and a half from the town. Norris and his party stopped, on the road side, for refreshments. While there a party came from South Bend, accompanied by the deputy sheriff of the county, and made an arrest under a writ of habeas corpus. Norris and his party returned with the negroes to South Bend, and a trial was had before the Judge of the Probate Court of St. Joseph ounty. Norris made a return on the writ of habeas corpus, under oath, stating that the negroes were his property, and that he was taking them to his residence in Boone county, from whence they had es-Since the Indiana Journal has adopted the non-ac- caped. The truth of this return was admitted by honors it expects to reap for its course; and remains who filed a demurrer, claiming the liberation of the entirely silent as to the action of Congress on the slaves, on the ground that they had been captured in Mexicans to welcome the American volunteers with considerable excitement the negroes were taken to

> Several criminal suits were then instituted against ty-five to two hundred negroes from Michigan were present in South Bend armed with guns and clubs, and a number of them finally escorted the negroes out of town when they were discharged.

> Judge M'Lean, in giving his charge to the jury, said, that the decision of the Judge on the first trial, on the writ of babeas corpus, was incorrect, under a in the case above referred to. That this decision but the question under it, in this case, was the right should have been remanded into the custody of Norris. The Judge said, he had dissented from this deacross the river at the time of their escape; but this vantage of the act of Congress and the decision of

> Messrs. Liston and Smith acquitted themselves with much credit on the part of the plaintiff, and Messrs. Mr. Smith spoke between six and seven hours in the

> Under this decision we can see no reasons why the few more decisions like the present, and all future difficulty will be avoided. We have no doubt that much of the excitement was occasioned, on the part quence of either misapprehending the true nature of the case, or the law under which they were acting. All citizens, according to the decision of the Judge, are bound to know the law, and great pains will hereafter no doubt be taken, not to become involved present suit, in addition to the damages awarded.

A motion has been made by the defendants' counsel for a new trial and an arrest of judgment.

There is a man in New Orleans, who, ten years ago was a porter in a store in Pearl street-afterwards went west, and in consequence of the reduced adjustment will finally succeed.

Private dispatches have been received in this city from State of his finances, was obliged to work his passage from Louisville to New Orleans—who is now worth plan of adjustment. Many of the ablest of the delegates strongly favor that mode of settlement, while others as to work himself into a small business, and as fast as strongly have had mode of actionated, strongly have he earned a dollar, he spent it in advertising. By this sage from Niles to Buffalo now costs \$9 20. Tickets on the same route will be sold at Logansport for \$87 50. The stage fare to Niles will not exceed Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis \$9 20. The stage fare to Niles will not exceed Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis \$10, and the time from 36 to 40 hours.

Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sometime of the sussed of the strendomly institute the extension of the sussed of the strendomly institute the extension of the sussed of the strendomly institute the extension of the sussed of the strendomly institute the extension of the sussed of the strendomly institute the extension of the sussed of the strendomly institute the extension of the sussed of the strendomly institute the extension of the sussed of the strendomly institute the extension of the sussed of the strendomly institute the extension of the sussed of the strendomly institute the extension of the sussed of the carried a dollar, he spent it in advertising. By this bastian, Soule, Turney, and Underwood—25.

NAYS — Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Felch, Greene, Hale, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Felch, Greene, Hale, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Felch, Greene, Hale, Dodge of Iowa, Soule, Turney, and Underwood—25.

Mangum, Mason, Moson, Moson,

[Volume XNumber 3.

The Illustrious Dead.

THE LATE Ex-PRESIDENT POLK .- The last Nashville papers contain an account of the ceremony of removing the remains of the late lamented President Polk from the temporary vault in the cemetery, to the vault of the monument erected to his memory. Early in the morning the "star spangled banner" was new capitol. The stores and business places were closed, and the citizens with one accord, turned out to do honor to the illustrious dead. We extract a description of the tomb.

The monument is built of Tennessee limestone, almost as imperishable as the public character of him whose remains it covers. The design is of the Grecian Doric order, by Col. Strickland, who, we believe, is one of the best architects our wide extent of country can boast of.

Four graceful columns of this manly order support a frieze and entablature, in which the beauties of structive to those who have "eyes to see," and we had almost said "ears to hear." It shows the manly form, and solid consistency-it shows the respected remains of the illustrious dead are revered for these qualities, and revered they will be as long as history's page lives. On the frieze fronting the east is this

JAMES KNOX POLK. 10th President of the U. S., born 2d Nov. 1795.

Died June 15th, 1849. On the slab that covers the vault is a pedestral of the same order, on which we understand, is, at some future time, to be placed a statue of the great statesman. On the east facade is the following inscrip-

The mortal remains

James K. Polk, are resting in this vault beneath. He was born in Mecklenberg County. North Carolina, and emigrated with his father. Samuel Polk, to Tennessee, in 1806. The beauty of Virtue was illustrated in his life. The excellence of Christianity was exemplified in his death. On the south facade

By his public policy, he defined, established and extended, the boundaries of his country. He planted the laws of the American Union on the shores of the Pacific. His influence and his counsel tended to organize the National Treasury, on the principles of the CONSTITUTION: and to apply the rule of Freedom to Navigation, Trade and Industry.

On the north facade we find the following: His life was devoted to the public service. He was elevated successively to the first places in the State and Federal Governments. A member of the General Assembly; A member of Congress, and Chairman of the most important Congressional Committees; Speaker of the House of Representatives. Governor of Tennessee, and PRESIDENT OF THE

UNITED STATES. The facade of the pedestral on the west side of it, is left blank, as we learn, to hand down at the proper time to posterity the many virtues of the widowed consort of the illustrious dead.

A petition has just commenced circulating in the city of New York, instructing the Delegation in Congress from that city and the New York Senators to vote for Mr. Clay's compromise. The New York Journal of Commerce of the 8th inst. says, that individuals of their own city delegation "are said to hesitate, and upon them the whole result may depend. They need support from their constituents, in the new circumstances in which they are placed. Shall it not be given them ? Petitions, like the one annexed, are circulating through the city, and have already received

an immense number of signatures." The following is the language of the petition :

WE, the citizens of New York, without distinction of party, respectfully state; that our people are tired the agitation and discussion which is engrossing the attention of Congress and the country, to the manifest injury of all interests, disturbing the harmony, and endangering the Union of the States.

WE believe all these matters can be readily and permanently settled, if met in a proper spirit of conces-WE, therefore, express the confident belief that a large majority of all the people regard the bills reported to the Senate, by the Committee of Thirteen, as the most eligible mode yet presented of adjusting these difficult questions, and do respectfully urge you to give them a cordial and entire support; a course

We copy the following extract of a letter from Washington, of the Hon. A. J. HARLAN, to the editor of the Marion Whig Thermometer :

"I also wish to say, for the benefit and information of those who are interested, that there has not passed during the present Congress, any law giving relief, of any kind, to the soldiers of the war of 1812, or any other war or campaign. There is a bill before the House, which will probably pass it, giving Bonnty land to the soldiers of the war of 1812, of the Indian war of 1835-6, in Florida, and the war known ically defective and unjust, because it makes no promonths; and yet I shall vote for it, after attempting to amend by providing for all the soldiers without regard to the length of time they served, should such attempt fail. I do not wish to be understood, however, as intending to give them the same amount of land, it in proportion of the term of time they served: say 40 acres for those who served less than six months, 80 for services between six and twelve months, and

160 for twelve months or more. Clay has made war upon the present Administrahitter and deep-seated hatred amongst the members of Congress. You may look out for a storm, and with it may be danger."

THE COFFEE TRADE.—A memorial signed by nearly eighty of the principal houses in London engaged in the coffee trade, has been presented to the Lords of the Treasury, stating the great abuses which exist in the adulteration of coffee, which is not only mixed with chickory, but also with a deleterious mixture of roasted acorns, chestnuts, peas, and beans, ret pottery respect to American citizens now held in durance and earth, sand, mahogany saw dust, coloring matters shut out from all communication with American auand filings, to the great injury of the fair dealers, the health of the consumer, and the loss of the revenue. contrary, may be entirely innocent of the least design This latter is estimated to be, when compared with 1840, no less than £162,000, and with the year of molest the peace of Cuba. The reports we have in maximum consumption 1847, £250,000. Chicory relation to a portion of them at least, are to the efmaximum consumption 1847, £250,000. Chicory relation to a portion of them at least, are to the efport; it is now largely grown in the country, and being so grown, is not subject to any duty. What the memorialists ask is, that coffee adulterated with chicory shall no longer be sold as coffee; they do not wish to interfere with the bona fide sale of chickory, but they wish the consumer to purchase coffee and his chickory separately, that he may know exactly what

be printed in time for publication at this session, at the rate at which our public printing is done. These were the papers lupon which the President gave his order for sending a naval force to Cuba a fortnight ago last Saturday. Some of the documents are important. Some from New Orleans, New York, and other places, implicate many respectable citizens, some of whose names have, however, been suppressed, upon special application to Mr. Clayton.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Cuban Invasion.

Some days ago a message from the President was

communicated to the Senate, transmitting documents relative to Cuban matters. A portion of the documents were marked "confidential." It was not or-

dered to be printed, but referred to a committee for

examination. These voluminous documents will not

WASHINGTON, June 5th.

It appears that the President gave orders to the quadron, that if the invaders landed, they should displayed at half-mast from the highest pole of the take part with the authorities of Cuba; that they should prevent the landing, and interfere after the landing if necessary. These are now said to have been the orders, which were, however, given too late

to prevent the landing; and interposition subsequentbecame unnecessary. The nature and extent of the demands made by

this government, and at the special instance, as it is said, of Mr. Clayton, upon the Cuban authorities. are not fully known, and are variously stated. He has probably interfered in behalf of the prisoners captured as pirates by the Cubans. It is very probable also that some American citizens, resident in Cuba, have been harshly treated in the late turmoil, and Vetruvius and Paladia are shown. The design is in- | while Cuba was declared to be in a state of seige; and that remonstrances have been made, and redress de

> I have very good reason for believing that, as I informed you by telegraph, the Spaniard will present a formal demand for indemnity, on account of the invasion of Cuba by forces organized in the U.S., and the protection afforded to the adventurers and their plunder at Key West. That representations of some moment and urgency against the toleration of such expeditions by the U. S. government, will be made by the British and French ministers, is very probable. WASHINGTON, June 6th, 1850.

> The Southern politicians are not in favor of the annexation of Cuba to the United States-not one of them, as far as I can learn. Gen. Taylor is said to have expressed an opinion, before his election, that Cuba would ultimately be annexed to the Union, but not in any manner inconsistent with our national obligations. Those politicians of the South who are supposed to cherish designs hostile to the Union, are especially opposed to the annexation of Cuba to the federal Union. If it ever becomes a State of this Union, it will, as they say, be a free State, or upon the Jamaica plan of apprenticeship.

> They say that the principle decided by the U. S. Supreme Court, in the case of the slaves taken on board of the Amistad, would, if applied to the slaves now held in Cuba, emancipate two-thirds of themwho have been introduced as slaves, and are held as slaves, against Spanish law, and in contravention of an existing treaty between Spain and England. In fact, they would be almost as willing that Cuba should come under the dominion of England as under the dominion of the Abolition States of the North and

> Should the Union ever be dissolved, and a Southern would, of course, be very glad to embrace Cuba in it. Cuba would then become the subject of contest between the North and South.

Mr. Calhoun was consulted last November on the question of the policy of acquiring Cuba by treaty with Spain, or other legitimate mode, and annexing it to the Union, and he gave, in writing, a most decided opinion adverse to it. It is now said and believed that there has been,

and even now exists, a small faction in the South who are in favor of secession. All of those who demand new constitutional guaranties, which are impracticable, are of this faction. But their number is few, and the Southern convention now in session at Nashville will do nothing that will countenance it.

Various opinions exist here as to the success of Mr. Clay's adjustment plan. Its aspect is more favorable now than for a week past. We count thirty for it certainly, and a good chance for thirty-one or two, in the Senate.

If it pass in the Senete, it will in the House. The late proceedings in Pennsylvania will exert a favorable influence on it. It is now believed that Mr. Berrien will ultimately vote for it. Mr. Morton, of Florida, will not commit himself against it. We may possible get through with this embarrass-

ing question by the middle of July; and in another fortnight all other business will be dispatched. WASHINGTON, June 7. The controversy between Texas and New Mexico has become one of such pressing importance, as to

nmand the attention of the public, and even of Congress. At length the Senate has come to the consideration of this important matter. It is found to be a difficult question, and unless it be settled, it will lead to greater difficulties.

It is in the power of Congress to provide means by which the controversy can be brought before the Su-preme Court. Mr. Webster gives his opinion that it can be done. But, at the same time, it is deemed a very exceptionable mode of settling the question, and it cannot be considered as a very certain and satisfactory mode of adjustment.

Mr. Webster takes a right view of the subject, when he says that, as a high political question, the boundary dispute should be settled by Congress or by compromise. It is allowable in such a case, to "buy our peace," even if we pay dearly for it.

Therefore, I regard the proposition to Texas as the most important feature of the adjustment project. There is another difficult matter to be settled besides the boundary question. The South claim that slavery shall be recognized in the whole region claimed by Texas south of 36 30, even after she has reduced ber limits. This scheme I referred to, two months ago, as the Howard proviso. It was offered in the House we believe to be sanctioned alike by patriotism, sound by Mr. Howard of Texas. The Senate will reject it. According to Mr. Calderon's note to Mr. Clayton of May last, every prisoner taken by the Cubans will be summarily executed. I hope they will not execute the men taken at Contoy, for it is not certain that they intended to take any part in the enterprise, after ascertaining its object.

From the Baltimore Sun of June 7.

THE CUBA SENTIMENT .- The dropping of Lopez pon Cardenas was of itself a rather diminutive affair. We don't think it produced anything more startling than a Saturday night procession in New York, a scream or two under the "free flag of Caba." and a speech from somebody, which, unfortunately as Gen. Wayne's, of 1792 to 1797. This bill is rad- for posterity, nobody reported. They had all the fun, if there was any in the matter, on the island; vision for those who served for a less period than six for we don't remember that the funds with as were at all affected. But like a stone in a mill-pond, the dropping of Lopez on Cuba, is likely to send its undulations far and wide throughout the social and political world. The splash was in itself of small moment, but the ripples are growing into waves and diffusing a peculiar influence throughout all the chaunels of national and natural feeling.

Spanish alacrity in the shedding of blood has already betrayed its feline affinity. Four of the Americans have been shot. In this judicially we have tion, for its course with regard to California and the nothing to complain of; but the unseemly baste of Territories. Much excitement prevails as well as the proceeding, designed no doubt to strike terror where it will only excite the spirit of revenge, is not quite consistent with the civilization of the age. The luckless men who were thus left to the tender mercies of Spanish officials, were tried, if tried at all. convicted, sentenced and executed, without any sort of a chance for defence. Martial law with its summary appliances finished their career, and they were made

to expiate the folly of an hour with their lives.

But difficulties increase and embarrassment begins to hang upon the proceedings of government with contrary, may be entirely innocent of the least design to invade the territory of Spain, or in any way to proceed, and protested against any connection with the affair. The truth of these declarations ought to be speedily ascertained, and no means left unem-played to secure the safety of the prisoners against the vindictive cruelty of the Cuban officials.